THE DEMOCRATIC CONVEN-

TION OF 1874. It is with much regret that we find so influential a paper as the Nashville American at last declaring itself on the financial question now to be settled in Tennessee, and taking the wrong side. We subjoin the whole article together with the paragraph from the Brownsville Democrat which elicited it :

THE RATES OF TAXATION. Now, we desire to ask the American if, in advocating a higher rate of taxa-tion than that adopted in 1875, it is not platform? - Brownsville Democrat,

direct inquiry of the Avalanche, we said that we adhered to the platform times and on all occasions favored the maintenance of the credit of the State. We have opposed the repudiation of a dime of the principal or interest of we opposed any attempt to increase the rate of taxation by the last Legisla-ture. We believed then as we believe to promote and increase the spirit of repudiation, than all the speeches that the repudiators can make and all the documents which they can circulate. We do not believe that there is a twenfavor repudiation, but they are very poor, want pinches in hundreds of households whose distresses are not suspected; the burden of taxation is It is true that the State portion of it is comparatively light, but there is county, and school, and rathroad, and municipal, and heaviest of all, though a crushing load with the present scareity of money and scarcity of labor, and superabundance of indebtedness. Our creditors will simply have to wait. Nonpayment is not repudiation. It years the pecuniary condition of our people will enable them to bear an increase of the rate of taxation. If they be not pressed to submit to an increase at the next session of the Legislature, they will struggle on manfully under the present load with the hope that by searching and severe retrenchment, by a reduction of expenses in every department, they will, with a return of prosperous times, be enabled to gradually meet their delayed

obligations. ence, consultation and a full under standing between the parties, an ad justment can be made which will be advantageous to both debtor and creditor, and which will be cordially sanetioned by the people. In this, however, it is only our province to suggest. -Nashville American.

While we say that we read this article with regret we cannot add that we read it with surprise. The American has been so long hesitating to declare its sentiments on a question so plain as the payment or non-payment of the State liabilities, that we hardly hoped for a satisfactory answer when it did come-we hardly feared, howevwhat we now have before us.

But the emergency now upon us leaves us no time for indulging in regrets: we must at once take issue with the American and tate sin the plainest terms that both that journal and the Brownsville Democrat mistate the ac-1874. To have the whole question before our readers we here insert the posed that none should be paid, and the further on he says: 4th clause of the Platform adopted by that convention, so much of it as relates to the State finances:

Sec. 4. That we deplore the existence of all indebtedness Federal, State county and Municipal, and demand that no more taxes shall be laid upon the people than shall be found to be essentially necessarily for the support of the State Government on principles of the most rigid economy, and for the payment of its just debts and obligations and for the preservation of its credit and honor unturnished, and are therefore opposed to an increase of taxa-

On the face of the document it i quite plain that the statement we have given in italies was taken as the ground upon which increase of taxation was what is right, and with soothing smile opposed, otherwise the clause would contain a contradiction in terms. If withdraw all that would disturb his the existing revenue had not been considered sufficient to meet all the obligations of the State, the absurdity of the contradiction would be manifest; it would virtually run as follows: the indebtedness of the State must be met -the existing taxation is not sufficient for the purpose, therefore we must not increase it. But the history of the proceedings in convention prove still more conclusively that the last clause, the opposition to increased taxation, holding of their interest (which is rewas defended strictly on the grounds we have spoken of, and that history must be well known to the gentleman fraction of what is lawfully due to who is considered to determine the policy advocated by the American.

repose out of his sight.

pudiation is the goal to which all this

leads and is intended to lead. The

last paragraph of the article we have

them instead of the whole, and this magnanimous process for sooth is equal-When the 4th Section of the platly advantageous to the debtor and form was first presented to the comcreditor. We cannot tell whether the mittee on resolutions for adoption it ended with the words we have italito what is thus called a compromise, cised, the additional sentence "and are therefore opposed to an increase on whether he loses merely his interest, taxation" having been added in committee. Now when this addition was whole of it, it is puerile trifling with proposed considerable opposition was made to it by members of the committee who failed to see that the exmilder terms. isting taxation could pay both State expenses and interest on bonds, and this opposition only yielded to the reiterated assurance of those who favored it backed by the authority of the governor of the Commonwealth and Comptroller of the Treasury, that all ning train reached San Francisco in demands could be met by the existing

The Comptroller of the Treasurer at

The Comptroller of the Treasurer at the time was the Hon. John C. Burch. This was in August 1874.

And not only so, but five months later in his Comptroller's report, dated Jan. 5, 1875, Mr. Burch was still of the existing rates of taxtion. He existing rates of taxtion. He says (Comptrollers report p. 3). "If the amendments to the law which are suggested are adopted, I have no meets that the rate as now fixed, with the taxes already due and unpaid, will be amply sufficient for the next two years, both to pay the current expenses of the State and meet promptly all he on the content of the time, the present rate of taxa
The Comptroller of the Treasurer at time was the Hon. John C. Burch. This was in August 1874.

And not only so, but five months later in his Comptroller's report, dated Jan. 5, 1875, Mr. Burch was still of the political particle and the best of tempers—we have not heard of the opinion that all this could be done at the existing rates of taxtion. He says (Comptrollers report p. 3). "If the amendments to the law which has a support to the political particle and the provided of the train having gained nearly nine hours at the half-way point the taxes already due and unpaid, will be amply sufficient for the next two years, both to pay the current expenses of the State and meet promptly all he amply sufficient for the next two political particle, as they now of the that time, the present rate of taxa
The saferage of taxtion of forty miles and hour. The undertaking state can't be expected to have promptly all he was the expected to have poportunity must be tempting sate the people of the Louisville district, where his iding elder of the Louisville district, where his iding elder of the Louisville district, where his iding elder of the Louisville district, where his distinct, on the political particle was the people of the Louis distention, when he was tended to have delivered to have greatly from one end of the union to the other; from one end of the union to the other of the miss, and dose, constit

committee on platform, and on whose to go into the main subject of his dis- is all that paterfamilias usually hears accuracy we place the most explicit course, which is the proposal of a of them. The mother of Murad's The principle, then, laid down by that from our financial troubles. We have A man might marry cheaper accordconvention was that the revenue raised already given our views on the im- ing to Christian usages, and still alby taxation should be sufficient to pay practicability of that policy and the low something handsome for presents tion of contraction or expansion is the current expenses of the State and details with which Mr. Marks enters to the bridesmaids. also its just debts and obligations as as to the mode of raising capital for And still the Servian chieftains are

was intended to be laid down as the two different points made in this Turkish empire. prescribed rate for taxation in Ten- speech. These two points we place nessee for all time, irrespective of the now in juxtaposition, our own may be liabilities and requirements of the considered as lying at the apex of that violating the spirit and intention of the State, is to suppose a simple absurdity; angle towards which these two conno government of any sort ever did verging lines of thought conduct us: The American has never advocated or ever will admit of an invariable Point 1st. The great loss of power a higher rate of taxation than that at rate of taxation throughout its history. in asserting themselves which State present imposed by the State. On the The Convention laid down no rules in Rights have sustained since the late contrary, some time ago, in reply to a the matter at all, except for the two war. years subsequent to the date of its sit- Point 2nd. The assertion of State urged that all the district meetings be of 1874 relative to the State debt and ting, and then only in strict reference to sovereignty as a bar to all opposition, well attended and delegates carefully

if they were erroneous, the officers and | to meet its bonded indebtedness. not the Convention, were responsible. Our own Point. The doctrine of point we append the following stateour obligations. In and with that view demoralizing position that to urge the these latter days to stand the strain from the number of Democratic votes payment of interest is to forward the proposed to be put upon it. cause of repudiation because the peo- There is our text; we hope that our the basis of one vote for each fifty and now, that such an effort would do more ple will rather repudiate than stand sermon will not be much longer. We fraction over fifty east for Governor the additional taxation required.

been put forward at last by the Amer- and that is now thirty-five years ago, tion: ican, for we have seen it advanced by we have been a devotee of State Rights Dis. 1-114. tieth part of our population that would | smaller journals of but limited circu- according to the straitest sect of Callation, and we have thought that to houn Democrats: we wish to preserve answer it would give it a prominence the little that is left of them and do to which it had small intrinsic claims, not, therefore, desire to see them subheavy and bears grievously upon them. but when we see it advanced by a journal jected to a test we are sure they could once so influential among Tennessee not bear. Democracts as the American we feel On the first point there is no differbound to answer it. We hope and be- ence whatever between Judge Marks indirect. Federal taxation. They make lieve that the people of Tennessee are and ourselves. There has not been a more honest than this assumption pre- point in controversy since the close of supposes, and that their first conclu- the war in which the defensive party sion, if let alone by evil counsellors, has pleaded State Rights or State Sovwould be that, the debt being just, it ereignty in bar of Federal aggression may be that at the end of another two must be paid whatever the additional wherein the former has not been found burden. But interested sycophants utterly incompetent to help itself: are forever whispering in their ears Judge Marks has illustrated this point such honeyed poison as this. "You with much force in the instance of the are poor, you are hard worked, you are national banks, he has shown that their ments were unanswerable, and his prehard taxed, oh suffering people, you establishment involved a double viola- sentation of the question commanded can't pay now-you ought not, you tion of the constitution, First in the the unbounded respect and confidence must not pay—sleep on awhile and let establishment of banks in any State by must not pay—sleep on awhile and let establishment of banks in any State by mas graceful and easy, his language course, are to be found among the betthe debts take care of themselves, Federal authority, and Second the prosleep on, let the interest accrue-re- hibiting the establishment of State apt and pointed. We wish every man member your creditors can't help them- banks. This is only one out of many in the State could have heard him, and member your creditors can't help them-selves, a sovereign State cannot be instances of aggression which show Some months ago we suggested the propriety of an attempt at compromise propriety of an attempt at compromise sued—sleep on, and let the future take that State Rights have been stretched we had received and were receiving ance, can never be settled by party position as President, though he will we believe no steps have ever been taken looking to the accomplishment of such a result. We are nevertheless yet of the opinion that such an effort would be the best for both debtor and creditor. We believe that by conference consultation and a full modern and a f etween the State and its creditors. care of itself." And thus as Satan in in the present day till their powers of great benefits from it, and that we were to lull the public conscience asleep idly suggests the Supreme court, which No advocate of a non-payment of the knowing that if the charm last long however he shows to have been already debt can answer his speech. enough that sleep can know no waking. packed for quite an opposite purpose. when he showed that the burden of But the disguised fiend needs but one That for our first point-State Rights State taxation rested on the property nothing but the piercing power of upon inanition.

awakened vision of the sleeper as the found the Judge proposes to interpose benefit of property, and consequently fiend he is-the fiend REPUDIATION. it against all aggrieved parties who the property of the country should pay With what childish sophistry has the may be injured by repudiation or its them. A large majority of the people editor beguiled his conscience when he urges such counsel as this and still on our bonds. We will here state his school purposes. It will not do to say that he is not himself a repudiator? Listen to him: "It may be that, at people have but one inducement to is not the case. High taxes never inthe end of another two years, the pe- provide for their debt and that is the er, one so entirely unsatisfactory as cuniary condition of our people will obligation of honor. State and nation or rent, but have rather a contrary enable them to bear an increase of the struggle to maintain their credit in order to be able to borrow, but our peo-

rate of taxation: if they be not pressed ple have no such incentive they do not to submit to an increase at the next expect to borrow in future, they are ession of the Legislature they will working to no such contingency. This is plainly the same advice to struggle on," &c., and at some indefinite period get in the notion of paying | the people as we have so often protesttheir debts. That's what it comes to. ed against, "You are a Sovereign State tion of the Democratic convention of For two years no interest has been paid; and can't be sued and therefore it is know the importance of preserving the for two years more at least it is pro- a point of honor with you," and a lit-

> for how much longer deponent stateth "Our misfortunes have made it imnot, and then at some indefinite period possible in my opinion to meet the init is supposed that, after conscience has been so long and so carefully lulled to not believe our people can or will submit to it.

That brings it to the measure of a nutshell and his argument is, "You can't be made to pay it, it is therefore a debt of honor; therefore you need Memphis Appeal, and that is, that in Union, and claims recognition in the Union, and claims recognition in the Union, and claims recognition in the Union, and was therefore can't be made to pay it, it is therefore contemplate, and the debt which was then too heavy for us will be a mere not pay it unless you like-and I don't proportion as it is honorable to Col. bagatelle with its accumulated interest. think you like."

Were it not for such wretched sophisever known to be given to the people out waiting to feel his way and conjecter what his feelings were during the try as this the people could be induced ever known to be given to the people out waiting to feel his way and conjec-of Tennessee. If all depends upon ture how this course might affect his State, that drops the isolated feeling by honest advisers to look into their affairs and act wisely and uprightly at the first proposition, "You can't be individual interests-in the same over defeat, and disaster. For such a made to pay." But then this very pro- proportion it is discreditable to the State sympathy exists in New England whatever sacrifice; but the popular sovereign is like all other sovereigns, he has his court flatterers always ready to advise what is pleasant rather than

But, if they deceive the people, such counsellors do no not deceive themselves: they know well enough that re-

ward, the last vestige of State Rights humor, and then says with his cour-

quoted shows plainly enough to what purpose this withholding of interest is FAMILY AFFAIRS IN TURKEY. The creditors of the State are to be Since writing our general papers on wearied out, starved out by the with-Turkey, the tidings has arrived that the favorite son of the late Sulpudiation in itself) until being entirely tan had been put to death; this was helpless they consent to take some afterwards contradicted then reaffirmed: then followed the news that his widow and two or three more children of Livingston, Tenn., before the Citiand his mother had all been assassina- | zens of Lebanon, March 31, 1876 :" ted, and all these have been vehebondholder will or will not be driven denied, and nothing is certain. Upon but of this we feel assured, that practice hitherto that in all Orior a portion of his capital or the members of his family whose existsafety, Sunday morning at 7:25 o'clock, having made the run from New York to that point-a distance of 3,317 miles

REPUDIATION AND STATE RIGHTS. children and spends a good deal of on entirely new and sectional grounds. ton's bloody shirt is worn too thin to duced."

We state these items in the history of the State Democratic convention of 1874 on the authority of a gentleman who was a delegate to that convention from this place, and a member of the committee on platform, and on whose

State Bank as the mode of extrication children cost him \$50,000 in Georgia.

they fell due, and as, on the authority | the purpose strongly confirm us in that | keeping their powder dry, and still the of the State financial officers, the then impression. This part of the question Prussian, Austrian and British fleets taxation was estimated as capable of however we must dismiss for the pres- maneuvre up and down the Bosporus, doing so, that was assigned as a limit. ent, as we desire to say something on and every day a new chapter is expect-But to suppose that 40 cts. on the \$100 | a deeply important topic suggested by | ed to open in the closing history of the

CONVENTIONS AHEAD.

Remember the dates:

At Clarksville, July 10. " Indian Mound, July 22nd. " Clarksville, July 29th.

Let the people's business be transacted by the people. It is earnestly the rate of taxation. We have at all the estimates of the financial officers; should the State government decline selected. As a guide to the number of delegates each district should ap-We now come to the immoral and State Rights has not the strength in ment, the calculation having been made at the last gubernatorial election, upon will premise that ever since we first at the last election, which was the ba-We are glad that this position has began the study of American politics, sis adopted at the last county conven-

COL. BAILEY AT MEMPHIS.

Hon. James E. Bailey delivered a Judge Bailey made a strong point

touch of Ithuriel's spear (which is have been reduced to a State verging or accumulated capital of the country, and did not come upon the peor laboring men. This is right, because the truth) to make him start up before the Point 2nd. Weak as it has been debts which were created were for the labor, because the tax is placed upon "I wish to impress upon you that the the rent or purchase of land, for this crease the price of land that is for sale tendency. Whatever in this State is collected by taxation comes from the property-holders, who are most able to bear it and who have received the benefits. Such wise and just minded property-holders as John M. Lea, who owns more property in Davidson and Shelby counties than any man in the States, appreciate these benefits and credit of the State to the value of their property, are the most zealous advocates of paying the State debt. Throughout the State we think it will be found that the large property-holders who are

that property and not labor pays it .-Memphis Appeal, June 10th. hink you like."

B. to have stepped manfully to the federal combination. There is hardly front to do battle for the right with- a man of sense in the North, no matposition depends upon the assertion of public men of the State, that so far York. The time is at hand when re-State Sovereignty, which has already he stands alone in doing so. There union is cordial and complete; when been shown by the Judge himself to must surely be other men besides he, the North looks upon the South as kin have become powerless to resist any aggression whatever.

who feel the paramount importance of State credit. Why are they silent?

We want your help in organizing for the universal brotherhood, so desir-Is this the advice of a thinking We give them warning. The people able for the benefit of our common statesman or that of a pettifogging at- of Tennessee like a plain-spoken friend country; and we thank the noble State better than a boot-licking sycophant that contains the remains of a Polk, Our own belief is that, so put for- who waits for the last phase of public would be obliterated from our Consti-would be obliterated from our Consti-tier's smile, "My sentiments." Louis past; and that she is to-day a proud XIV and George III never had more supple and cringing courtiers in their ante-rooms than are to be found in State. Stewart county has iron enough the presence of the sovereign people

THE TRUE WORK OF CONVENTIONS

We extract the following from an ty furnishes the finest marble in the "Address of Albert V. Goodpasture, world. Clarksville, pleasantly situated

But, fellow-citizens, there is a quesnently affirmed and as vehemently tion which, it is thought by some, may Cumberland mountains in Pepusyldisturb the equanimity and concord of vania to blush, to say nothing of the the Democratic party: I refer to the various industries of Nashville, Gallathe whole our opinion inclines to the National Finance. But, although our tin, Murfreesboro, Shelbyville, and affirmative, it has been the invariable country is in a most extraordinary other cities. In fact, from the fine monetary condition, I have been able water power of Bristol and Memphis, to find nothing in it to justify the fear | nature alone has set its seal on that ental revolutions (and their name is that it will marr the harmony, or en- State, to aid man and his plans. legion) the death of the deposed mon- danger the success of our party, if our a dark cloud has lately arisen-that is and designate the other two by some arch is accompanied by that of all the representatives do their duty in the repudiation. To us, it is not a political National Convention. Besides the question, for every man knows that remembers of his family whose exist-ence could cause any apprehension to the usurping monarch, and Turkey is the usurping monarch, and Turkey is THE Knoxville Tribune commenting upon the fast time of the lightning train from New York to San Francisco a short time since, says: "The lightning train reached San Francisco in safety Sunday morning at 20% of the National Democracy. It is this safety Sunday morning at 20% of the National Democracy. It is this safety Sunday morning at 20% of the National Democracy. It is this safety Sunday morning at 20% of the National Democracy. It is this safety Sunday morning at 20% of the National Democracy. It is this safety Sunday morning at 20% of the National Democracy. It is this safety Sunday morning at 20% of the National Democracy. It is this safety Sunday morning at 20% of the National Democracy. It is this safety Sunday morning at 20% of the National Democracy. It is this safety Sunday morning at 20% of the National Democracy. It is this safety Sunday morning at 20% of the National Democracy. It is this safety Sunday morning at 20% of the National Democracy. It is this safety Sunday morning at 20% of the National Democracy. It is this safety Sunday morning at 20% of the National Democracy. It is this safety Sunday morning at 20% of the National Democracy. It is this safety Sunday morning at 20% of the National Democracy. It is this safety Sunday morning at 20% of the National Democracy. It is this safety Sunday morning at 20% of the National Democracy. It is this safety Sunday morning at 20% of the National Democracy. It is this safety Sunday morning at 20% of the National Democracy. It is this safety Sunday morning at 20% of the National Democracy. It is this safety Sunday morning at 20% of the National Democracy at 20% of the National Democracy. It is this safety Sunday morning at 20% of the National Democracy at 20% of the National Democracy. It is the safety Sunday morning at 20% of the National Democracy at 20% of are all gone mother and children and of the National Democracy. It is this: before the legislature at Nashville, before the section of the true metal, and Nashville, before the legislature at Nashville, before the legislature at Nashville, before the legislature at Nashville, before the section of the National Democracy. It is this:

| Defore the legislature at Nashville, before the legislature at Nashville, before the course him beside the great Athenium of the true metal, and Nashville, before the legislature at Nashville, before the national Democracy. It is this:

| Defore the legislature at Nashville, before the duty of the Government to furnish the people with a good and sound currency, and in a volume sufficient to answer all their purposes of its true metal, and Nashville, before the legislature at Nashville, before the legislature at Nashville, before the duty of the Government to furnish the duty of the Government to furnish the duty of the Government to furnish the people with a good and sound currency, and it is the duty of the Government to furnish the du

produce at a permanent and uniform great injustice they are doing to the value. Now specie is the most stable reputation of the State? representative of value. Therefore it *Our author has here made is the duty of the Government to re-

confusion between speeches delivered by Col. J. F. House and Col. Jas. E. question, as to the time. The ques-

turn to a specie basis, and the only

preeminently a sectional issue, and

when we apply the test heretofore in

dicated to it, we will find that it is not

entitled to a place on the platform of

the National Democracy. Is contrac-

Democracy of every State? It is said

that the greatest common divisor of

two or more numbers is the greatest

number that will divide each of them

conventions, State and National, have

to give a few thoughts to the use of

Conventions and the right way to carry

Democrats agree, and not for wrang-

From the Meriden (Conn.) Republican.

TENNESSEE.

We are glad to notice that such

papers as the American, at Nashville,

the Press and Herald at Knoxville,

Col. John C. Burch, Wm. J. Ramage and Dr. D. F. Wright, are taking strong

grounds against repudiation of their

ing sheets with no disparagement to

many other papers that are published

in that State, and espousing the same

sensible doctrine. Our knowledge of

that State extended through many

counties during the war, and of all

States, were we to leave our own, we would prefer a home in old Tennessee

to one in any other State below the Ohio line. We are glad to see that

the leading citizens in the State are

that in Alabama and Arkansas, the

feeling over the "late unpleasantness'

is totally discarded. In these States.

cursing Yankees, sitting whittling in

front of grog shops; empty fields, and

roomy barns, are not prominent fea-

tures. Tennessee arises from the ashes, forgets all and begins anew. She steps

forward from the isolation in which

common origin, as sovereign States in

and a Jackson, that the firm foot of

loyalty and friendship is planted; that

animosities and hate are a thing of the

Southern State has the inducements or

promises of future resources, of that

to encircle the globe; while Coffee and

Hamilton counties, have coal enough to smelt the iron. Chattauooga, with

its massive works and ponderous ma-

chinery, has facilities for belting the

globe with iron rails. Hawkins coun-

on the Cumberland, sends out the weed

that is regarded by many equal to Havana. Tracy City and Whitesides

have yeins of coal that causes the

awakening to a sense of their duty-

State debt. We single out these lead-

them out.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION AT CINCINNATI. We hope yet (we are writing on

tion or is expansion a principle of the Friday morning) to be able to give the name of the Republican nominee to our readers before we go to press, but at present can of course give only the without a remainder. Now to apply prominent results of Thursday's prothe test: will contraction go into the Democracy of the South and West? If not, it is no part of the National Democracy. Or: Will expansion go into the Democracy of the North and President of the convention, and the rejection of the Spencer dele-East? On the contrary they are clam- gation from Alabama by the commitorous in their demand for contraction. tee on credentials; these two events traction or expansion is any part of the platform of National Democracy, and that neither should be the nomination of Blaine, as Mr. Mc. and that neither should be recognized Pherson is a Blaine man and the Spenor countenanced in the St. Louis Concer delegation was adverse to Blaine. The convention was adjourned to Fri-There is something refreshing in day at 10 o'clock a. m.

the plain, clear, common sense of these 1st Ballot-Blaine 285; Bristow 117; two paragraphs, after so much Conkling 106; Hartranft 58; Hayes declamation beside the purpose; it is 61; Morton 125; Jewell 11. too late for it to do anything now, the | Second Ballot-Blaine 298; Bris-Nashville Convention has been held, tow 114; Conkling 93; Hartranft 63 and the dominating section in it has Hayes 64; Morton 111; Washburn 1; acted in all respects on the opposite Jewell 3. principles to that put forward in Mr.

We go to press before the nomina-Goodpasture's address. But other tion is made.

yet to be held, and it may be as well Meeting of the Directors of Southwestern Presbyterian University.

The sessions of this Board were held during commencement week and there were present Rev. L. R. Welch, The purpose of Democratic Conven-tions is to give voice and force to the McNair, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Rev. W. recognized Democratic principles, in those issues which are now in controversy between the Democratic and Republican parties; the questions relating to the appropriate inflation or Clarksville Tenn

lating to the currency, its inflation or Clarksville, Tenn. contraction, are not such questions; on the following may be noted: The thanks of the Board were tendered to The extremists on the inflation doc- Prof. Wm. M. Stewart for the gift of trine, such as Allen of Ohio, and Enoch his valuable collection of modern most able, dignified and statesmanlike address on State finances, at the Green-law Operahouse last night, to a large the same line as some of the bitterest the same line as some of the bitterest signed his position of financial agent. and appreciative audience. His argunder and appreciative audience. His argunder and spreciative audience. His argunder and appreciative audience and appreciative and appreciative audience and appreciative audience and appreciative audience and appreciation and appre ident of Stewart College, to take the and again more moderate men, who Republican and Democratic ranks ; so | tee were instructed to elect a suitable

will open their eyes to the fact that and to prepare plans and material for Democratic platforms are for the ad- They are also expected to enclose the vancing of those purposes on which grounds and put them in order this summer. The Executive Committee ling about those on which they differ.

On Hon. D. N. Kennedy, Rev. J. N. Waddell, D. D., Hon. B. M. Estes and Waddell, W J. L. Glenn, ex-officio. Mr. J. L. Glenn, was re-elected Treasurer, B. M. Estes, Secretary, and Rev. L. R. Welch, D. D., Vice-President of the Board. The next annual meeting was appointed for May 1877, in New Orthe Chronicle at Clarksville, edited by leans, La.

Death of Rev. Dr. E. W. Sehon.

Louisville Courier-Journal 8th. Rev. Dr. E. W. Sehorn, one of the ldest, most widely known ministers of the Southern division of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at the residence his son-in-law, Col. H. M. Wright, No. 495 Fifth street, a few minutes after ten 10 o'clock last night. Dr. Sehon's health has been failing for the last three montls, and his life has been uncertain for some time on account of a trouble of the heart.

A few days ago he was attacked by paralysis, and since the illness struck him has never uttered a word. His life was despaired of by his physician and friends, and his death came as an event not unlooked for. He died with a smile upon his countenance, and illustrated very forcibly in his death the religious principles he inculcated dur-

she confined herself, a few years after he has lived in his native State very Dr. Sehon was a Virginian, though We have only one thing to add to she confined hersell, a lew years the he has fived in his factor that in the war. She now declares herself one little. He was born in Moorefield, in feeling with the other States of the Hardy county, of that State, on the at the time of his death in his sixtyninth year.

He commenced preaching in the year 1827, and would, had he been permitted to live, have celebrated his semicentennial as a minister next year. The first circuit to which he was assigned was that known as the Pittsburg circuit, where he remained four or five years. Only last year Dr. S. revisited the field of his early ministry and was given a warm welcome. 1832 he was removed to Cincinnati. In the following year he was married to Miss Caroline A. McLain, who as Mrs. Sehon, survives him. She was the daughter of the Hon. William McLain, of Cincinnati, brother of the late Judge McLain, of the Supreme bench. In 1844 he was sent from Ohio as a delegate to the General Conference which met in New York, and which is memorable as the conference at which the division of the church took place, and at which the Northern and Southern divisions of the M. E. Church were created. Dr. Sehon took quite a prominent part in the heated debate of the session and, though an Ohio delegate. voted straightforward with the Southern division, and when the time of the split came cast his fortunes with the Church South, of which he has since been a prominent, liberal and efficient member.

In the year 1847, Dr. Sehon removed to Louisville, and, ever since, this city has really been his headquarters. After coming here he took charge of the old Fourth street Methodist church, which then occupied the site now covered by the New York store. After his connection here was severed he became missionary secretary of the Church South, a position which he occupied for twenty years, to the very material advancement of the mission ary interests of his church. Durin the war he was stationed at Nashville where he suffered considerable priva tions on account of his political prereturned to Louisville in 1868, where he has since resided. He was, during the four years, from 1871 to 1875, pre-siding elder of the Louisville district, where his time expired by limitation,

FEMALE ACADEMY!

TO THE PUBLIC AND PARTICULARLY TO THE CITIZENS OF CLARKSVILLE The Board of Trustees of the Clarksville male Academy announce that the next sion of the School will begin on the

Monday, September 4, 1876. The Trustees have not as yet secured a principal for the school in place of Rev. J. M. Wright, resigned, but are in correspondence with a number of the ablest instructors in the country, and will in a very short time be able to announce the name of the new President. The patrons and friends of the school may rest assured that the school will continue as usual and that it will be supplied with the most accomplished teachers the country affords.

JOSHUA COBB, Prest. B. T.

JNO. F. COUTS, Sec'y.

June 17, 1876-tf.

CITY ORDINANCE.

Be it ordained, by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Clarksville that, that portion of the city bounded on the North by College street, east by Third street, South by Commerce street. West by Cumberland River, is hereby declared a Fire District, therein and after, no frame or wooden building shall be built; further, that within said limits herein and after no wooden or other inflammable, roof or covering, or wooden cornice shall be placed on any building or structure whatever.

Clarksville, Tenn., June 7, 1876.

M. SULLIVAN, Mayor.

June 17, 1876-4w.

Tobacco Leaf copy.

Commissioner's Sale of Valuable River Bottom Land. J. J. Edmondson et als, vs. R. B. Edmond-In pursuance of a decree of the County Court of Monigomery county, made at the June term of 1876, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder at the Court-house in Clarksville, on

Saturday, July 8, 1876. tract of land situated in District No. 17

dec'd, and contains to be a contained and co

In Chancery at Clarksville-State of Tennessee. CLERK AND MASTER'S OFFICE, June 12, 1876.

Watts, Complainant, vs. Watts Bros. et al Defendant's. It appearing that the Defendant J. D. Watts is dead and that W. W. Watts, S. H. Watts is dead and that W. W. Watts, S. H. Dickinson and wife Sarah, and — Bronaugh and wife Amanda, are his heirs at iaw, and that they are non-resident of the State of Tennessee.

It is therefore ordered that they enter their appearance, herein, before or within the first three days of the next term of the Chancery Court, to be held at Clarksville, on the 2d Monday in Nov. next. 1878, and show cause why this sult should not be revived against them, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them and set for hearing ex parte; and that a copy of this order be published for four consecutive weeks in the Clarksville Chronicle.

A Copy—Attest:

A Copy—Attest:
POLK G JOHNSON, C. & M.
By O. C. Smith, Deputy.
R. W. Humphreys, Sol'r for Comp't.
June 17, 1876-4w-pf-\$5 00.

HOGS FOR SALE.

We have for sale at our residence 8 miles from Clarksville on Hopkinsville pike, 8 Berkshler Sows, each with young pigs by a thoroughbred Poland China Boar, Terms

J. W. & F. T. MANSON.

TO SUIT EVERYBODY KLEEMANN

THE CLOTHIER IN ALWELL'S BLOCK,

BOY'S SUITS,

MEN'S SUITS.

of every variety and grade, the price, quality and make up of which will please all. The stock is complete and seasonable. GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Hats, Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Valises, and Notions.

Be sure to call on me, if you need any-thing that is kept in a first-class clothing house. Very respectfully. June 3, 1876-tf. W. KLEEMANN.

FORTY YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC. DR. C. MCLANE'S Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS. THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper varia-

ble, but generally irritable, &c. Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist, DR. C. MºLANE'S VERMIFUGE

Will certainly effect a cure. IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant. The genuine Dr. MCLANE'S VER-MIFUGE bears the signatures of C. MOLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the -:0:-

DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

as a remedy for "all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the Liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Head-ache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival. AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Qui-As a simple purgative they are

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. The genuine are never sugar coated

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression Dr. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS. Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. M. LANE and FLEMING BROS. Sold by all respectable druggists and country storekeepers generally.

Look at These Prices!

Choice Styles, 61 Cents.

GOOD CALICOES!

Good Styles, 5 Cents.

A Better Article of

Than Lonsdale, yard wide, at 10 Cents,

We now offer the Greatest Bargains in

Domestics

That we have sold in Twenty Years.

We offer the

At \$1 25 Each.

We offer Gent's

SUMMER COATS!

Good Style, 75 Cents Each.

We give Four

FRANKLINSTREET, LINEN H'DKERCHIEFS

For 25 Cents.

We give the Best Article of Ladies'

WHITE COTTON HOSE.

Ever sold regularly, at 10 Cents Per Pair.

We offer Two Buttoned

At \$1 50 Per Pair, and will replace every pair that bursts or rips from imperfections, free of charge, in every instance that they are returned to us.

GLOVES

KID

Carpetingat 25c. Per Yd.

We offer Bargains in

MATTINGS! STRAW

We offer a Large Let of BASKETS OF ALL KINDS!

We offer Bargains in

TRUNKS, ALL KINDS! We offer a Better Stock of

Clothing!

Than ever before, and at

These Pills are not recommended LOWER

If you want Bargains-if you want to MONEY

SAVE Visit our Store. We are doing all we promise.

Very Respectfully,

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN Grenadines